

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

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LOGAN, O., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

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OUR EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

Athens County Test Questions Used at the Last Examination.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Write a negotiable note.
2. Write a thirty-day draft.
3. Define: compound number, concrete number, proportion, cube root and cylinder.

4. How many yards of carpet 18½ yds wide must be bought to carpet a room 18 feet long and 13½ ft wide, if the strips run lengthwise?

5. A cistern has two pipes; one fills it 8½ hours, and the other in 4½ hrs; in how long a time will both fill it?

6. If 32 men dig a ditch 40 rods long, 6 ft wide and 3 ft deep in 9 days, how many men can dig a ditch 15 rods long, 4½ ft wide and 2 ft deep in 12 days? Solve by cause and effect.

7. A man bought a watch for 30% less than its value and sold it for 40% more than its value. How many dollars would he gain if he buys it for \$12?

8. Give the reason for "pointing" in multiplication of decimals.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. Where were you principally educated?

2. How are County Institutes supported?

3. What powers of mind are most active in childhood?

4. What should be the temperature of the school room?

5. What is the effect upon the pupils if the air in the school room is impure?

6. Name some test showing whether or not the air of the room is pure.

7. Give specimen of your handwriting on your paper.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What are the principal islands of the Greater Antilles? Give the capitals.

2. What are the leading forms of industry in the United States?

3. What principal chains form the Rocky mountain system?

4. What is the metropolis of New England? Ohio? Indiana? Illinois? Pennsylvania? New York?

5. Which one of the United States is about as large as Cuba?

6. What divisions of South America are crossed by the equator?

7. What is the most important commercial city on the Pacific coast of South America.

8. Locate the following mountains: Catbrian, Doverfield, Bohemian, Cheviot Hills.

9. Name the form of government and the title of the chief rulers of the following States of Europe: France, Russia, Turkey, Germany, Switzerland, Greece, Spain.

10. What are the mathematical zones? Physical zones?

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. When were the Dutch East India and Dutch West India Companies formed?

2. Who was Blennerhasset? What brought him to public notice?

3. Name and define three treaties given in U. History.

4. What part of the United States has been disturbed by earthquakes recently? What city suffered most from it?

5. How and when did the U. S. acquire the territory of Alaska?

6. What was poor Richard's Almanac? Give a brief account of its author?

7. Give an account of Arnold's treason.

8. Why did the Pilgrims come to America?

GRAMMAR.

1. Define grammar and give its divisions.

2. How do you determine what kind of an element a word, a phrase or a clause is?

3. Give a sentence having a complex clause as an adverbial element.

4. Form the possessive singular and plural of man, her, it, lady, chimney.

5. Give example where, which and what are pronominal adjectives.

6. Write and diagram a sentence containing a compound participle.

7. Write and diagram a sentence containing two objects.

8. Write a sentence with a clause in opposition with its subject.

9. How may a compound sentence be contracted? Give example.

10. Write three sentences containing temporal, local and casual clauses respectively.

PENMANSHIP.

1. What letters would you first teach to pupils learning to write?
2. Give an example of your copy to pupils beginning to join principles.
3. Give an example of your copy to pupils beginning to write capitals.
4. Give an example of each element.
5. Give a specimen of B. C. D.

The Curse of Slang.

"Mamie," said a grammar-school girl to a member of the graduating class, "have you finished your essay?"

"Oh, yes," gushed Mamie, "and it is too lovely for anything—a princess slip of white surah, the back cut off a little below the waist line, and full breadths of silk gathered in so as to hang gracefully over the tournure, and three bias rules on the"

"Why, what are you talking about?" interrupted her friend. "I mean, have you finished writing your essay, you know?"

"Er—no," said Mamie, her enthusiasm rapidly diminishing, "but I have begun it, and I wish the awful thing was in Halifax!"

"What's the subject?"

"The curse of slang."

"Gracious! Isn't that a difficult subject to write up?"

"Difficult! Well, I should giggle! I'll have to hump myself to get it finished in time for the commencement, and I've a good notion to let it slide. I might shut up the Professor's optics by pleading illness, but I'm not that sort of a hairpin. But come, waltz up into my room and look at my stunning graduation harness. It'll paralyze you!"—*Norristown Herald.*

Look Out.

The following are a few of the provisions of the game law:

It is a violation of the fish law of Ohio to catch in any inland stream or pond, at any time, any fish, except minnows, in any other way than by hook and line.

It is a violation of the game law of Ohio to kill any game bird at any time in any way except with a shoulder gun.

It is a violation of the law to shoot Quail or Prairie chickens before the 11th day of November and after the 31st day of December.

It is a violation of the law to shoot Ruffed Grouse or Pheasants, and Blue Winged Teal before the 1st day of September and after the 31st day of December.

It is a violation of the law to shoot Wood Duck, Mallard, or any other duck before the 1st day of September and after the 9th day of April, and between these dates it is unlawful to shoot ducks on Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays.

It is a violation of the law to shoot Woodcock, before the 4th day of July and after the first day of January.

It is a violation of the law to shoot Turtle Doves before the 1st day of August and after the 31st day of December.

Squirrels may be shot from June 1st to January 1st and Rabbits from October 1st to Feb. 1st.

Each violation of the law is punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, with imprisonment till fine is paid.

All that is necessary is to report each violation of the law to the County Wardens, whose duty it is to prosecute all violations of the law.

How Women Kill.

Women are unique in their construction and their constitution, and, as a consequence, it may be logically concluded that they will be equally unique in many of their tendencies, thoughts motives and actions. All the training of the ages has never enabled the average woman to reach a point where she can throw a stone the same as a man; in this, as in thousands of other directions, she has her own methods of bringing about certain results. It is safe to say that, given the manner in which a man will do anything it is the precise way in which it will not be done by a woman.

The originality of the sex is seen in the earlier killings, in which it played a prominent part. When Cain slew Abel he went at it in a manly, brutal sort of way; he took a club or a stone and beat out the brains of his brother. About the first murder on record in which a woman was the principal, was that of Sisera, a fugitive, who fled discomfited before the hosts of Israel. He was tired and hungry, and asked a woman whom he met for food

and shelter. She promised all he asked, and more; she offered to make an affidavit that he should be safe from discovery in her tent, and then, when he slept, she took a hammer and a nail and drove the latter into the temple of the sleeper, "for he was fast asleep and weary," says the account, "and so he died." Such was the method of committing murder resorted to by the first woman who introduced assassination on the part of her own sex.

Brinvilliers, the alleged assassin; Lucretia Borgia; Tofana, the inventor of the poison to which she gave her name; Lapara, and other ladies, have illustrated in their cases the fact that women as murderers are always original and inventive, and utterly unlike brutal men. Tofana alone, not very much more than a century ago, managed to send out of existence not less than 509 people, and used, as did the other ladies of the time, poison as the instrument of death. Since that period poison has remained the favorite weapon of gentle woman. It is but a few years since a lady in Pittsburg was convicted of poisoning to death a score or so of people, for which she was not gallantly handed without any regard for her sex. The latest intelligence from Boston furnishes an account of a lady—beautiful, cultured and accomplished, of course, like all the Bostonese—who commenced her efforts by poisoning her husband, and then continued assiduously on until she had disposed of her numerous children in turn, and also of some near relatives immediately outside her domestic circle. She had no *agita fœna*, but she managed to get along by using arsenic as a substitute, which she fed to her victims with unsparing liberality.

Starting with an act of treachery and a hammer and nail, woman has finally settled down on poison as the regular and accepted weapon of death. This is a portion of the evolution of her extremely sensitive nature; the sight of blood and gaping wounds distresses her, and her natural delicacy of organization leads her to select less repellant forms of killing. To a certain extent the use of poison permits the operations of her affections, the free play of her nature. Brinvilliers and other noted poisoners of their day usually practiced on their husbands, fathers, lovers and children, whereby they were afforded opportunity to watch the dying moments of their victims and soothe them with such caresses and words of comfort, love and the like as would naturally occur to the sex on the solemn occasion. It is there where women show themselves not only unlike men, but they are immeasurably their superiors in sympathy and feeling. What man, after having stabbed, shot or otherwise started a person on the road to death, would sit down by him and soothe his last hours or moments with words of consolation and sympathy? Particulars are not at hand, but events will show that Mrs. Robinson, the Massachusetts poisoner, was tender in the extreme to every one of her eleven victims; that she hovered about their bed-sides like a ministering angel as she was, and that each of them sailed off into the unknown firm in the conviction that but for her he would have died much sooner and a much more unacceptable death.

When men drive home the fatal knife they fly in horror from the accursed spot. The woman remains about, and tenderly assists the faltering steps down to the river. Such is the difference between the two.—*Chicago Times.*

The Colosseum.

The Colosseum—also written coliseum—was an amphitheater, located near the center of the ancient city of Rome, and the largest permanent structure of the kind ever built. It was begun by Vespasian, built by him as far as the top of the third row of arches, and finished by his son Titus, in 80 A. D. It was dedicated with games, gladiatorial shows, and scenic exhibitions that lasted 100 days, in which 5,000 wild animals were killed, and a number of gladiators. The structure was intended solely for circus performances. It covered nearly five acres, and had accommodations for over 80,000 spectators. It was for many years known as the Flavian amphitheater, but came to be called the Colosseum because of the great size. The building is in the form of an ellipse, its longer diameter being 615 feet, its shorter 510 feet. The height of its outer wall, which is still entire, is 164 feet, and the arena within is 281 feet in length, and 176 in breadth. The exterior wall of the edifice consists of four stories of three different orders of architecture, the first being Doric, the second Ionic, and the third and fourth Corinthian. The material of the principal walls was travertine or white limestone. The spaces between were filled with brick. The arched spaces between the pillars were open throughout the first three stories, above this there were windows between each alternate pillar of the outer wall. Within there are still traces to be seen of three tiers of seats; it is thought that above these a gallery was once built. A covered space surrounded the central arena, in which the Emperor, Senators, and their families, had seats. The building was covered by a temporary awning or wooden roof, but how this was put on or kept in place is a never-ending puzzle to antiquaries. Many of the early Christians suffered martyrdom in the arena, and a cross now stands there to commemorate their death, and on Friday of every week devotional services are still held there. The Colosseum is supposed to have remained entire till it was partly demolished in the sacking and burning of Rome in 1082 by Robert Guiscard, first King of Naples. Though injured, the building was used as a fortress during the middle ages for many years by the powerful families that contended for supremacy in Roman affairs. In 1312 the municipality took possession of it, and it was again used for public amusements, especially bull fights. In 1387 it began to be used by the church as a hospital. In the following century the great Roman families despoiled it greatly, taking stone from its wall to build the palaces. It was afterward proposed to turn it into a center of trade or a factory, but both plans were unpopular, and finally Pope Clement XI. was persuaded by the church in the early part of the eighteenth century to consecrate it to the memory of the martyrs, and thus throw over it a protection from further wanton injury.—*Inter Ocean.*

Haynes, Ohio.

Sep. 20, 1886.

ED. DEMOCRAT:—Sir, Our Fair is over and the excitement of the same. The excitement was of a different kind this year, not favorable to the Association. It is asserted that the owners were awarded the premiums and not articles. Then the racing was all poor, the whole thing was a gambling institution, generally speaking, but the managers promise to do better in the future. If they do they may save their organization, but if they do not award the premiums where they belong, their Association will go by the board.

But there is something else springing up in this part of our county which will be of lasting benefit to us. A railroad starting from Hadley Junction, Fairfield county, thence to Laurelville, Hocking county, then down the valley to the crossing of the Salter Creek bridge between the lands of H. W. Smith and Esq. Joseph McBroom; thence along Salter Creek opposite a hollow, known as Big Hollow, where it leaves Salter Creek, and runs up said hollow to its head, then over the divide between the waters of Salter Creek and Pretty Run, then down one of the largest tributaries of said run to its main branch at Thomas Slagers, then up Pretty Run to the divide between said waters and Middle Fork of Salter Creek, then down said tributary to Allensville, thence to Hamden Junction in Vinton county, thence to Wellston, the supposed terminus of the road for the present. This railroad will run through a rough country for about twelve miles, and through a fine mineral belt, of perhaps thirty-five miles, of coal, iron ore and fire clay, also through one of the finest timbered portions of southern Ohio. The resources along the road will be almost equal to that of the Hocking Valley, except coal. Then there is an abundance of first-class stone for building purposes. The Wellston vein of coal is far superior to any found in the Hocking Valley for blacksmithing. It is pure, not a particle of sulphur can be found in it; it is equal to Piedmont Mountain coal for working iron or steel, and is said to be a first class gas coal. There are two men from the east by the names of Buel and Norcraft, who seem to be in the interest of the railroad. But I think that their greatest interest is in se-

curing by option, lands for mineral purposes. The mineral would be of but little account without a railroad to them. They are optioning for coal, iron and everything of the kind, for right of way over said lands, and if it were mine they should have a deed, and then they might pay the taxes; they are just like the speculators of the Hocking Valley, who were in advance of said road.

Pickering, Ohio.

Sep. 26, 1886.

We are glad to note the DEMOCRAT still prospers.

Since the recent rains the farmers hopes for good late pasture.

The corn in this section is nearly all cut, and seeding done.

John Tomlinson and B. G. Trobridge, attended Conference at Athens, last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Anna Gray of Buffalo lies sick of fever.

W. P. Miller and wife of Union Furnace, are visiting friends in Muskingum county, this week.

Messrs. Stout, Darby & Ingmire, saw mill proprietors, made a business trip to W. Va., this week looking up a suitable place to locate.

Jacob Backus of Union Furnace, entertained quite a number of his friends one night last week in the way of an apple cutting.

The boys gave Mr. McVey, the operator at Union Furnace, a grand serenade last Saturday night.

Miss Lizzie Moore of Columbus, is visiting friends near Starr.

Jas. Moore and family, of Starr, spent Sunday with friends at Harmony Grove.

H. M. Lewis, of Poplar Grove is roofing Mr. Henry Carrick's Furnace.

One night last week while Jas. Brimmer, a respected farmer, of Honey Creek, was awakened from his peaceful slumbers by a most hideous squalling from his chickens, he immediately proceeded to investigate the cause of alarm. He had gone but a little way from the house when he chanced to pass beneath a large tree on which his turkeys roost. Imagine his surprise, when directly under the tree, to see several of his turkeys come tumbling down, and upon looking up, he saw something he took to be a two legged creature come down the tree. He was still more surprised, when the creature instead of taking to the woods, as he had supposed it would on reaching the ground, showed fight and came at him backwards, kicking and striking all the time. Our hero was equal to the occasion, and before the two legged monster was aware his throat was being fondled in not a very affectionate manner, this brought the creature to time, and he fell on his knees and begged our friend Brimmer not to expose him. Mr. Brimmer has a large soul, so he finally promised not to expose him. Although he does not tell any names, he says the person he caught after his turkeys is a man with a farm and plenty of chickens and turkeys of own.

Dr. Talmage on Undesirable Names.

EXTRACT FROM SERMON OF SEP. 19.

Many people are under the disadvantage of an unfortunate name, given them by parents who thought they were doing a good thing. Sometimes at the baptism of children, while I have held up one hand in prayer I have held up the other hand in amazement that parents should have weighted the babe with such a dissonant and repulsive nomenclature. I have not so much wondered that some children should cry out at the christening font as that others with such smiling faces should take a title that will be the burden of their lifetime. It is outrageous to afflict children with an undesirable name because it happened to be possessed by a parent or a rich uncle from whom favors are expected, or some prominent man of the day who may end his life in disgrace. It is no excuse, because they are Scripture names to call a child Jeholakin or Tigliath-Pileser. At this very altar I baptized one by the name of Bathsheba. Why, under all the circumambient heaven, any parent should want to give to a child the name of that loose and infamous creature of Scripture times I cannot imagine. I have often felt at the baptismal altar, when names were announced to me, like saying, as did Rev. Dr. Richards, of Morristown, N. J., when a child was handed him for sprinkling and the name given, "Haden't you better call it something else?"

Impose not upon a babe a name suggestive of flippancy or meanness. There is no excuse for such assault and battery on the cradle when our language is opulent with names musical in sound and suggestive in meaning, such as John, meaning "the gracious gift of God;" or Henry, meaning "the chief of a household;" or Alfred, meaning "good counselor;" or Nicholas, meaning "victory of the people;" or Ambrose, meaning "immortal;" or Andrew, meaning "manly;" or Esther, meaning "a star;" or Abigail, meaning "my father's joy;" or Anna, meaning "grace;" or Victoria, meaning "victory;" or Rosalie, meaning "beautiful as a rose;" or Margaret, meaning "a pearl;" or Ida, meaning "god-like;" or Clara, meaning "illustrious;" or Amelia, meaning "busy;" or Bertha, meaning "beautiful," and hundreds of other names just as good, that are a help rather than a hindrance.

A gentleman who sometimes since was strolling along the streets of one of our great cities, with no object in view but to pass the time, says his attention was attracted by the remark of a little girl to a companion in front of a fruit stand:

"I wish I had an orange for ma." The gentleman saw that the children, though poorly dressed, were clean and neat, and calling them into the store he loaded them with fruit and candies.

"What's your name?" asked one of the girls.

"Why do you want to know?" queried the gentleman.

"I want to pray for you," was the reply.

The gentleman turned to leave, scarcely daring to speak, when the little one added:

"Well, it don't matter. God will know you anyhow." And so He will. He knows all our acts whether good or bad. Only good children are real happy.

It Pays To Be A Woman.

A correspondent, who evidently wishes she was a big, bad man, writes to the *Woman's Journal* to ask if it pays to be a woman. I should like to know why not! If it pays to be pretty and shielded if you behave yourself; if it pays to be worked for and treated and poor-pussy'd; if it pays to be pretty and graceful and charming; if it pays to be loved and honored and respected; if it pays to make somebody glad they were born and happy to live for your sake; if it pays to be the greatest power for good or evil that this world knows; if it pays to be the mother of that sweetest of all God-giving things, a baby; if it pays to be a mother whose children grown to manhood rise up and call her blessed; if it pays to be a wife dearer to a good man than his honor or his life; if it pays to have the blessings of the poor, the sick, the friendless or the hopeless—if any of these things pay, then it pays to be a woman.—*New York Graphic.*

The lover Could Not Stand The Test.

"Do you see that row of poplars on the Canada shore, standing apparently at equal distances apart?" asked a grave-faced man of a group of passengers on the Fort Erie ferry boat.

The group nodded assent.

"Well, there's quite a story connected with those trees, he continued. Some years ago there lived on the bluff, in Buffalo, overlooking the river a very wealthy banker, whose only daughter was beloved by a young surveyor. The old man was inclined to question the professional skill of young rod and level, and to put him to test directed him to set out, on the Dominion shore, a row of trees no two of which should be any further apart than any other two. The trial proved the lovers inefficiency, and forthwith he was forbidden the house and in despair drowned himself in the river. Perhaps some of you gentlemen with keen eyes can tell which two trees are furthest apart." The group took a critical view of the situation and each member selected a different pair of trees. Finally after much discussion, an appeal was taken to the solemn-faced stranger to solve the problem.

"The first and the last," said he, calmly, resuming his cigar and walking away with the air of the sage.

Rev. Robt. Wilson, of Charleston, S. C., has published a card in which he says that the man who calls the earthquake a visitation of God's wrath for sin is a fanatic who ought to be silenced.